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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/701,420	01/27/2000	Katsunori Kumasaka	0694-127	9104
7590 04/07/2004		EXAMINER		
BRADLEY RUBEN 463 FIRST ST. SUITE 5A			BUDD, MARI	C OSBORNE
HOBOKEN, NJ 07030			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2834	

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



		W	
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/701,420	KUMASAKA ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mark Budd	2834	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	nppears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perions - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the may earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re- reply within the statutory minimum of thirty od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON' tute, cause the application to become AB.	eply be timely filed y (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29	December 2003.		
	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	vance except for formal matte	ers, prosecution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice unde	r <i>Ex parte Quayl</i> e, 1935 C.D.	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 4-17 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdress 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 4-17 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	rawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exami	ner.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a	ccepted or b) objected to b	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre		·	
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attached	Office Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a lie	ents have been received. ents have been received in Apriority documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	oplication No received in this National Stage	
	The state of the s		
Attachment(s)	_		
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		ummary (PTO-413))/Mail Date	
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No(s)/Mail Date		formal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)

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Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as unpatentable over the Prior Art (applicant's fig. 1 or Japan (250). Each reference (note fig. 5 of JP(250)) teaches the piezoelectric transformer structure with at least two pairs of output electrodes on the side surfaces (e.g. #27, 29, #31, 32, #35, 37 fig. 1 #14a, #14b, #of JP 250) the second electrodes kept at a same potential (e.g. #14a, #14b of JP250 and #43 and #47 of Prior Art fig. 1). They don't explicitly teach the transformer to be mounted on a PCB that also contains a power supply circuit. However, applicants description of the prior art (e.g. specification pg. 1-3 and Japan (033) teaches the transformer is routinely mounted onto a printed circuit board and is also routinely used with a power supply circuit. Placing both on a common PCB to save space and allow integrated circuit construction methods would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 10, 11 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as unpatentable over Inoi. (Figs. 8 and 12) teaches the piezoelectric transformer with elastic support bodies (#7, #4), which "are located within each of areas occupying one fifth of the full length of said transformer from both ends thereof". The transformer is 42mm long (see col. 8, line 42), therefore nodes #21, #23 at one quarter the length are located at 10.5mm from each end. Mounting member #4 is 9.5mm wide (col. 9, line 31) and lies between the nodes and the ends. Since one fifth of 42mm is approximately 8mm, the supports \$3 must occupy this designated area. In fig. 12, supports #7 cover all of both ends and therefore also occupy the claimed mounting locations. Inoi does not explicitly show the transformer mounted directed onto a PCB with the appropriate input/output circuitry. However, as noted above such arrangements are conventional (note e.g. applicants

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description of the Prior Art and Japan (033) to thus dispose Inoi's transformer directly on a PCB, or incorporate a PCB with circuitry into Inoi's housing (e.g. to save space) would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 7-9 and 12-17 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as unpatentable over Inoi in view of Japan (250) or the Prior Art (applicant's fig. 1) or vice versa. Inoi teaches a piezoelectric transformer supported by elastic members within one fifth of the length from each end. Inoi does not teach multiple output electrode pairs on side surfaces. However, each of the Prior Art and Japan (250), as noted above, teach this specific transformer to be well known per se. The routineer would not limit (Inoi's mounting advantages to the specific transformer illustrated, but would realize that any similar transformer could be place in Onoi's mount. (selection from among know, equivalent piezo transformers. Thus to mount either the specific Prior Art (applicants fig. 1) or Japan (250) transformer within Ono's mounting would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Conversly, to select form among known piezoelectric transformer mountings for the Prior Art and Japan (250) and use the mount of Inoi (e.g. due to its superior protection via elastic mounts) would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Note, in the last office action the examiner inadvertently grouped claims as it dependent from claim 4 rather than claim 14. The examiner apologizes for this over sight.

The newly stated rejections are necessary in view of applicant's amendments to claims 4, 5 and 12.

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THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Budd/ds

03/24/04